

STABILIZING FEEDBACK CONTROLS FOR QUANTUM SYSTEMS*

MAZYAR MIRRAHIMI[†] AND RAMON VAN HANDEL[‡]

Abstract. No quantum measurement can give full information on the state of a quantum system; hence any quantum feedback control problem is necessarily one with partial observations and can generally be converted into a completely observed control problem for an appropriate quantum filter as in classical stochastic control theory. Here we study the properties of controlled quantum filtering equations as classical stochastic differential equations. We then develop methods, using a combination of geometric control and classical probabilistic techniques, for global feedback stabilization of a class of quantum filters around a particular eigenstate of the measurement operator.

Key words. quantum feedback control, quantum filtering equations, stochastic stabilization

AMS subject classifications. 81P15, 81V80, 93D15, 93E15

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1. Introduction. Though they are both probabilistic theories, probability theory and quantum mechanics have historically developed along very different lines. Nonetheless, the two theories are remarkably close, and indeed a rigorous development of quantum probability [27, 9] contains classical probability theory as a special case. The embedding of classical into quantum probability has a natural interpretation that is central to the idea of a quantum measurement: any set of *commuting* quantum observables can be represented as random variables on some probability space, and, conversely, any set of random variables can be encoded as commuting observables in a quantum model. The quantum probability model then describes the statistics of any set of measurements that we are allowed to make, whereas the sets of random variables obtained from commuting observables describe measurements that can be performed in a single realization of an experiment. As we are not allowed to make noncommuting observations in a single realization, any quantum measurement yields even in principle only partial information about the system.

The situation in quantum feedback control [18, 19] is thus very close to classical stochastic control with partial observations [7]. A typical quantum control scenario, representative of experiments in quantum optics, is shown in Figure 1.1. We wish to control the state of a cloud of atoms; e.g., we could be interested in controlling their collective angular momentum. To observe the atoms, we scatter a laser probe field off the atoms and measure the scattered light using a homodyne detector (a cavity can be used to increase the interaction strength between the light and the atoms). The observation process is fed into a controller which can feed back a control signal to the atoms through some actuator, e.g., a time-varying magnetic field. The entire setup can be described by a Schrödinger equation for the atoms and the probe field, which takes the form of a “quantum stochastic differential equation” in a Markovian limit. The controller, however, has access only to the observations of the probe. The

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[†]Centre Automatique et Systèmes, Ecole des Mines de Paris, 60 bd Saint-Michel, 75272 Paris Cedex 06, France (mazyar.mirrahimi@polytechnique.org).

[‡]Department of Physics and Control & Dynamical Systems, California Institute of Technology 266-33, Pasadena, CA 91125 (ramon@its.caltech.edu).

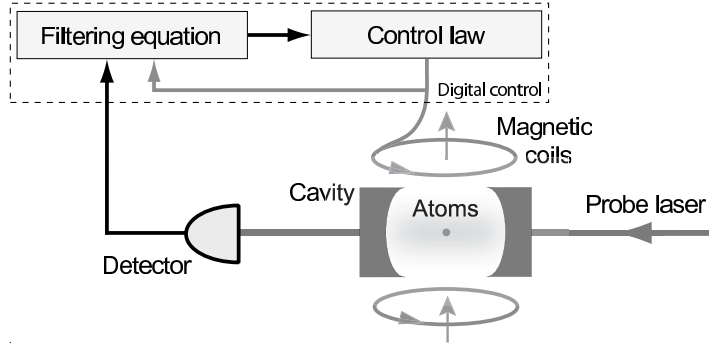


FIG. 1.1. A typical feedback control scenario in quantum optics. A probe laser scatters off a cloud of atoms in an optical cavity and is ultimately detected. The detected signal is processed by a controller which feeds back to the system through a time-varying magnetic field.

laser probe itself contributes quantum fluctuations to the observations; hence the observation process can be considered as a noisy observation of an atomic variable.

As in classical stochastic control we can use the properties of the conditional expectation to convert the output feedback control problem into one with complete observations. The conditional expectation $\pi_t(X)$ of an observable X given the observations $\{Y_s : 0 \leq s \leq t\}$ is the least mean square estimate of X_t (the observable X at time t) given $Y_{s \leq t}$. One can obtain a quantum filtering equation [6, 9] that propagates $\pi_t(X)$ or, alternatively, the conditional density matrix ρ_t defined by the relation $\pi_t(X) = \text{Tr}[\rho_t X]$. This is the quantum counterpart of the classical Kushner–Stratonovich equation and plays an equivalent role in quantum stochastic control. In particular, as $\mathbb{E}X_t = \mathbb{E}\pi_t(X)$ we can control the expectations of observables by designing a state feedback control law based on the filter.

Note that as the observation process $Y_{s \leq t}$ is measured in a single experimental realization, it is equivalent to a classical stochastic process (i.e., the observables Y_t commute with each other at different times). But as the filter depends only on the observations, it is thus equivalent to a classical stochastic equation; in fact, the filter can be expressed as a classical (Itô) stochastic differential equation for the conditional density matrix ρ_t . Hence ultimately any quantum control problem of this form is reduced to a classical stochastic control problem for the filter.

In this paper we consider a class of quantum control problems of the following form. Rather than specifying a cost function to minimize, as in optimal control theory, we desire to asymptotically prepare a particular quantum state ρ_f in the sense that $\mathbb{E}X_t \rightarrow \text{Tr}[\rho_f X]$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$ for all X (for a deterministic version, see, e.g., [30]). As $\mathbb{E}X_t = \mathbb{E}\pi_t(X)$, this comes down to finding a feedback control that will ensure the convergence $\rho_t \rightarrow \rho_f$ of the conditional density ρ_t . In addition to this convergence, we will show that our controllers also render the filter stochastically stable around the target state, which suggests some degree of robustness to perturbations. (This statement should be interpreted with care, however. See the remark after Proposition 3.4; we will not dwell on this issue.) In section 4 we will discuss the preparation of states in a cloud of atoms where the z -component of the angular momentum has zero variance, whereas in section 5 we will discuss the preparation of correlated states of two spins. Despite their relatively simple description, the creation of such states is not simple. Quantum feedback control may provide a desirable method for reliably preparing such states in practice (though other issues, e.g., the reduction of quan-

tum filters [17] for efficient real-time implementation, must be resolved before such schemes can be realized experimentally; see [15] for a state-of-the-art experimental demonstration of a related quantum control scenario).

Other work. Though we have attempted to indicate the origin of the control problems studied here, a detailed review of the physical and mathematical considerations behind our models is beyond the scope of this paper; nor can we do justice to the full history of the subject, or to results which do not relate directly to the control problems studied in this paper. In these respects we restrict ourselves to providing here a brief historical overview. In the remainder of the paper we will consider the quantum filtering equation as our starting point and concern ourselves exclusively with the associated classical stochastic control problem. For further details on the physical and mathematical basis for our models we refer the reader to the references below.

The theory of quantum nonlinear filtering was developed by Belavkin [6, 5]. The models used in the theory are based on the Hudson–Parthasarathy quantum stochastic calculus [21] and the theory of continuous quantum measurements as in the work of Barchielli and Lupieri [2]; a discrete-time version of the theory that did not require these tools can be found in Belavkin’s earlier paper [4]. The potential for feedback control was already realized at that time; [4] develops discrete-time optimal controls for the models considered there, and a continuous-time version was sketched in [5]. We refer the reader to [8] and [14] for recent developments in quantum optimal feedback control, and to [9] for an accessible introduction to quantum probability and filtering. The control problems studied in this paper are not of the optimal control type; they have their origins in [33, 18]. See also [19] for further references.

In the physics literature the theory was independently developed by Carmichael [10] based on earlier work by Davies [11]. The connection to classical filtering theory (as in [6, 5]) was realized only much later; see, e.g., [12]. Wiseman [35] realized that Carmichael’s work could be used to describe feedback in the quantum setting, but the controllers used in his work were of a restricted and somewhat unrealistic form: direct (unfiltered) linear feedback of white noise photocurrents with a deterministic gain. We do not consider this type of system here (see [36] for some remarks).

Structure of the paper. In section 2 we first introduce some tools from stochastic stability theory and stochastic analysis that we will use in our proofs. In section 3 we introduce the quantum filtering equation and study issues such as existence and uniqueness of solutions, continuity of the paths, etc. Though some of these issues have been considered in the literature in the absence of control (but in a more general setting; see, e.g., [3] and the references therein), to our knowledge such results are not available in the controlled case. In section 4 we pose the problem of stabilizing an angular momentum eigenstate and prove global stability under a particular control law. It is our expectation that the methods of section 4 are sufficiently flexible to be applied to a wide class of quantum state preparation scenarios. As an example, we use in section 5 the techniques developed in section 4 to stabilize particular entangled states of two spins. Additional results and numerical simulations will appear in [29].

2. Geometric tools for stochastic processes. In this section we briefly review two methods that will allow us to apply geometric control techniques to stochastic systems. The first is a stochastic version of the classical Lyapunov and LaSalle invariance theorems. The second, a support theorem for stochastic differential equations, will allow us to infer properties of stochastic sample paths through the study of a related deterministic system. We refer the reader to the references for proofs of the theorems.

2.1. Lyapunov and LaSalle invariance theorems. The Lyapunov stability theory and LaSalle's invariance theorem are important tools in the analysis of and control design for deterministic systems. Similarly, their stochastic counterparts will play an essential role in what follows. The subject of stochastic stability was studied extensively by Has'minskiĭ [20] and by Kushner [24]. We will cite a small selection of the results that will be needed in the following: a Lyapunov (local) stability theorem for Markov processes and the LaSalle invariance theorem of Kushner [24, 25, 26].

DEFINITION 2.1. *Let x_t^z be a diffusion process on the metric state space X , started at $x_0 = z$, and let \tilde{z} denote an equilibrium position of the diffusion, i.e., $x_t^{\tilde{z}} = \tilde{z}$. Then*

1. *the equilibrium \tilde{z} is said to be stable in probability if*

$$(2.1) \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow \tilde{z}} \mathbb{P} \left(\sup_{0 \leq t < \infty} \|x_t^z - \tilde{z}\| \geq \varepsilon \right) = 0 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0,$$

2. *the equilibrium \tilde{z} is globally stable if it is stable in probability and additionally*

$$(2.2) \quad \mathbb{P} \left(\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x_t^z = \tilde{z} \right) = 1 \quad \forall z \in X.$$

In the theorems below we will make the following assumptions.

1. The state space X is a complete separable metric space, and x_t^z is a homogeneous strong Markov process on X with continuous sample paths.
2. $V(\cdot)$ is a nonnegative real-valued continuous function on X .
3. For $\lambda > 0$, let $Q_\lambda = \{x \in X : V(x) < \lambda\}$ and assume Q_λ is nonempty. Let $\tau_\lambda = \inf\{t : x_t^z \notin Q_\lambda\}$ and define the stopped process $\tilde{x}_t^z = x_{t \wedge \tau_\lambda}^z$.
4. \mathcal{A}_λ is the weak infinitesimal operator of \tilde{x}_t , and V is in the domain of \mathcal{A}_λ .

The following theorems can be found in Kushner [24, 25, 26].

THEOREM 2.2 (local stability). *Let $\mathcal{A}_\lambda V \leq 0$ in Q_λ . Then the following hold:*

1. $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V(\tilde{x}_t^z)$ exists a.s., so $V(x_t^z)$ converges for a.e. path remaining in Q_λ .
2. $\mathbb{P}\text{-}\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{A}_\lambda V(\tilde{x}_t^z) = 0$, so $\mathcal{A}_\lambda V(x_t^z) \rightarrow 0$ in probability as $t \rightarrow \infty$ for almost all paths which never leave Q_λ .
3. For $z \in Q_\lambda$ and $\alpha \leq \lambda$ we have the uniform estimate

$$(2.3) \quad \mathbb{P} \left(\sup_{0 \leq t < \infty} V(x_t^z) \geq \alpha \right) = \mathbb{P} \left(\sup_{0 \leq t < \infty} V(\tilde{x}_t^z) \geq \alpha \right) \leq \frac{V(z)}{\alpha}.$$

4. *If $V(\tilde{z}) = 0$ and $V(x) \neq 0$ for $x \neq \tilde{z}$, then \tilde{z} is stable in probability.*

The following theorem is a stochastic version of the LaSalle invariance theorem. Recall that a diffusion x_t^z is said to be Feller continuous if for fixed t , $\mathbb{E}G(x_t^z)$ is continuous in z for any bounded continuous G .

THEOREM 2.3 (invariance). *Let $\mathcal{A}_\lambda V \leq 0$ in Q_λ . Suppose Q_λ has compact closure, \tilde{x}_t^z is Feller continuous, and that $\mathbb{P}(\|\tilde{x}_t^z - z\| > \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow 0$ for any $\varepsilon > 0$, uniformly for $z \in Q_\lambda$. Then \tilde{x}_t^z converges in probability to the largest invariant set contained in $C_\lambda = \{x \in Q_\lambda : \mathcal{A}_\lambda V(x) = 0\}$. Hence x_t^z converges in probability to the largest invariant set contained in C_λ for almost all paths which never leave Q_λ .*

2.2. The support theorem. In the nonlinear control of deterministic systems an important role is played by the application of geometric methods, e.g., Lie algebra techniques, to the vector fields generating the control system. Such methods usually cannot be directly applied to stochastic systems, however, as the processes involved are not (sufficiently) differentiable. The support theorem for stochastic differential equations, in its original form due to Stroock and Varadhan [34], connects events of

probability one for a stochastic differential equation to the solution properties of an associated deterministic system. One can then apply classical techniques to the latter and invoke the support theorem to apply the results to the stochastic system; see, e.g., [22] for the application of Lie algebraic methods to stochastic systems.

We quote the following form of the theorem [23, 22].

THEOREM 2.4. *Let M be a connected, paracompact C^∞ -manifold and let X_k , $k = 0, \dots, n$, be C^∞ vector fields on M such that all linear sums of X_k are complete. Let $X_k = \sum_l X_k^l(x) \partial_l$ in local coordinates and consider the Stratonovich equation*

$$(2.4) \quad dx_t = X_0(x_t) dt + \sum_{k=1}^n X_k(x_t) \circ dW_t^k, \quad x_0 = x.$$

Consider in addition the associated deterministic control system

$$(2.5) \quad \frac{d}{dt} x_t^u = X_0(x_t^u) + \sum_{k=1}^n X_k(x_t^u) u^k(t), \quad x_0^u = x,$$

with $u^k \in \mathcal{U}$, the set of all piecewise constant functions from \mathbb{R}_+ to \mathbb{R} . Then

$$(2.6) \quad \mathcal{S}_x = \overline{\{x^u : u \in \mathcal{U}^n\}} \subset \mathcal{W}_x,$$

where \mathcal{W}_x is the set of all continuous paths from \mathbb{R}_+ to M starting at x , equipped with the topology of uniform convergence on compact sets, and \mathcal{S}_x is the smallest closed subset of \mathcal{W}_x such that $\mathbb{P}(\{\omega \in \Omega : x(\omega) \in \mathcal{S}_x\}) = 1$.

3. Solution properties of quantum filters. The purpose of this section is to introduce the dynamical equations for a general quantum system with feedback and to establish their basic solution properties.

We will consider quantum systems with finite dimension $1 < N < \infty$. The state space of such a system is given by the set of density matrices

$$(3.1) \quad \mathcal{S} = \{\rho \in \mathbb{C}^{N \times N} : \rho = \rho^*, \text{Tr } \rho = 1, \rho \geq 0\},$$

where ρ^* denotes Hermitian conjugation. In noncommutative probability the space \mathcal{P} is the analogue of the set of probability measures of an N -state random variable. Finite-dimensional quantum systems are ubiquitous in contemporary quantum physics; a system with dimension $N = 2^n$, for example, can represent the collective state of n qubits in the setting of quantum computing, and $N = 2J + 1$ represents a system with fixed angular momentum J . The following lemma describes the structure of \mathcal{S} .

LEMMA 3.1. *\mathcal{S} is the convex hull of $\{\rho \in \mathbb{C}^{N \times N} : \rho = vv^*, v \in \mathbb{C}^N, v^*v = 1\}$.*

Proof. The statement is easily verified by diagonalizing the elements of \mathcal{P} . \square

We now consider continuous measurement of such a system, e.g., by weakly coupling it to an optical probe field and performing a diffusive observation of the field. When the state of the system is conditioned on the observation process, we obtain the following matrix-valued Itô equation for the conditional density, which is a quantum analogue of the Kushner–Stratonovich equation of nonlinear filtering [6, 9, 18]:

$$(3.2) \quad d\rho_t = -i(H_t \rho_t - \rho_t H_t) dt + (c \rho_t c^* - \frac{1}{2}(c^* c \rho_t + \rho_t c^* c)) dt + \sqrt{\eta} (c \rho_t + \rho_t c^* - \text{Tr}[(c + c^*) \rho_t] \rho_t) dW_t.$$

Here we have introduced the following quantities:

- The Wiener process W_t is the innovation $dW_t = dy_t - \sqrt{\eta} \text{Tr}[(c + c^*)\rho_t]dt$. Here y_t , a continuous semimartingale with quadratic variation $\langle y, y \rangle_t = t$, is the observation process obtained from the system.
- $H_t = H_t^*$ is a Hamiltonian matrix which describes the action of external forces on the system. We will consider H_t of the form $H_t = F + u_t G$ with $F = F^*$, $G = G^*$, and the (real) scalar control input u_t .
- u_t is a bounded real càdlàg process that is adapted to $\mathcal{F}_t^y = \sigma(y_s, 0 \leq s \leq t)$, the filtration generated by the observations up to time t .
- c is a matrix which determines the coupling to the external (readout) field.
- $0 < \eta \leq 1$ is the detector efficiency.

Let us begin by studying a different form of (3.2). Consider the linear Itô equation

$$(3.3) \quad d\tilde{\rho}_t = -i(H_t\tilde{\rho}_t - \tilde{\rho}_t H_t)dt + (c\tilde{\rho}_t c^* - \frac{1}{2}(c^*c\tilde{\rho}_t + \tilde{\rho}_t c^*c))dt + \sqrt{\eta}(c\tilde{\rho}_t + \tilde{\rho}_t c^*)dy_t,$$

which is the quantum analogue of the Zakai equation. As it obeys a global (random) Lipschitz condition, this equation has a unique strong solution [32, pp. 249–253].

LEMMA 3.2. *The set of nonnegative nonzero matrices is a.s. invariant for (3.3).*

Proof. We begin by expanding $\tilde{\rho}_0$ into its eigenstates, i.e., $\tilde{\rho}_0 = \sum_i \lambda_i v_0^i v_0^{i*}$ with $v_0^i \in \mathbb{C}^N$ being the i th eigenvector and λ_i the i th eigenvalue. As $\tilde{\rho}_0$ is nonnegative, all the λ_i are nonnegative. Now consider the set of equations

$$(3.4) \quad d\rho_t^i = -i(H_t\rho_t^i - \rho_t^i H_t)dt + (c\rho_t^i c^* - \frac{1}{2}(c^*c\rho_t^i + \rho_t^i c^*c))dt + (c\rho_t^i + \rho_t^i c^*)dW_t'$$

with $\rho_0^i = v_0^i v_0^{i*}$. Here we have extended our probability space to admit a Wiener process \hat{W}_t that is independent of y_t , and $W_t' = \sqrt{\eta}y_t + \sqrt{1-\eta}\hat{W}_t$. The process $\tilde{\rho}_t$ is then equivalent in law to $\mathbb{E}[\rho_t^i | \mathcal{F}_t^y]$, where $\rho_t^i = \sum_i \lambda_i \rho_t^i$.

Now note that the solution of the set of equations

$$(3.5) \quad dv_t^i = -iH_t v_t^i dt - \frac{1}{2}c^*c v_t^i dt + c v_t^i dW_t', \quad v_t^i \in \mathbb{C}^N,$$

satisfies $\rho_t^i = v_t^i v_t^{i*}$, as is readily verified by Itô's rule. By [32, pp. 326], we have that $v_t^i = U_t v_0^i$, where the random matrix U_t is a.s. invertible for all t . Hence a.s. $v_t^i \neq 0$ for any finite time unless $v_0^i = 0$. Thus clearly ρ_t^i is a.s. a nonnegative nonzero matrix for all t , and the result follows. \square

PROPOSITION 3.3. *Equation (3.2) has a unique strong solution $\rho_t = \tilde{\rho}_t / \text{Tr } \tilde{\rho}_t$ in \mathcal{S} .*

Clearly this must be satisfied if (3.2) is to propagate a density.

Proof. As the set of nonnegative nonzero matrices is invariant for $\tilde{\rho}_t$, this implies in particular that $\text{Tr } \tilde{\rho}_t > 0$ for all t a.s. Thus the result follows simply from application of Itô's rule to (3.3) and from the fact that if $M = \sum_i \lambda_i v_i$ is a nonnegative nonzero matrix, then $M / \text{Tr } M = \sum_i (\lambda_i / \sum_j \lambda_j) v_i \in \mathcal{S}$. \square

PROPOSITION 3.4. *The following uniform estimate holds for (3.2):*

$$(3.6) \quad \mathbb{P} \left(\sup_{0 \leq \delta \leq \Delta} \|\rho_{t+\delta} - \rho_t\| > \varepsilon \right) \leq C\Delta(1 + \Delta) \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0,$$

where $0 < C < \infty$ depends only on ε and $\|\cdot\|$ is the Frobenius norm. Hence the solution of (3.2) is stochastically continuous uniformly in t and ρ_0 .

Proof. Write $\rho_t = \rho_0 + \Phi_t + \Xi_t$, where

$$(3.7) \quad \Phi_t = \int_0^t \left[-i(H_s \rho_s - \rho_s H_s) + (c \rho_s c^* - \frac{1}{2}(c^* c \rho_s + \rho_s c^* c)) \right] ds,$$

$$(3.8) \quad \Xi_t = \int_0^t \sqrt{\eta} (c\rho_s + \rho_s c^* - \text{Tr}[(c + c^*)\rho_s]\rho_s) dW_s.$$

For Ξ_t we have the estimate [1, pp. 81]

$$(3.9) \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\sup_{0 \leq \delta \leq \Delta} \|\Xi_{t+\delta} - \Xi_t\|^2 \right) \leq 4\eta \int_t^{t+\Delta} \mathbb{E} \|c\rho_s + \rho_s c^* - \text{Tr}[(c + c^*)\rho_s]\rho_s\|^2 ds.$$

As the integrand is bounded clearly, this expression is bounded by $C_1\Delta$ for some positive constant $C_1 < \infty$. For Φ_t we can write

$$(3.10) \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\sup_{0 \leq \delta \leq \Delta} \|\Phi_{t+\delta} - \Phi_t\|^2 \right) \leq \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{0 \leq \delta \leq \Delta} \int_t^{t+\delta} \|G_s\| ds \right]^2 = \mathbb{E} \left[\int_t^{t+\Delta} \|G_s\| ds \right]^2,$$

where G_s denotes the integrand of (3.7). As $\|G_s\|$ is bounded, we can estimate this expression by $C_2\Delta^2$ with $C_2 < \infty$. Using $\|A + B\|^2 \leq 2(\|A\|^2 + \|B\|^2)$, we can write

$$(3.11) \quad \sup_{0 \leq \delta \leq \Delta} \|\rho_{t+\delta} - \rho_t\|^2 \leq 2 \left(\sup_{0 \leq \delta \leq \Delta} \|\Phi_{t+\delta} - \Phi_t\|^2 + \sup_{0 \leq \delta \leq \Delta} \|\Xi_{t+\delta} - \Xi_t\|^2 \right).$$

Finally, Chebyshev's inequality gives

$$(3.12) \quad \mathbb{P} \left(\sup_{0 \leq \delta \leq \Delta} \|\rho_{t+\delta} - \rho_t\| > \varepsilon \right) \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \mathbb{E} \left(\sup_{0 \leq \delta \leq \Delta} \|\rho_{t+\delta} - \rho_t\|^2 \right) \leq \frac{2C_1\Delta + 2C_2\Delta^2}{\varepsilon^2},$$

from which the result follows. \square

Remark. The statistics of the observation process y_t should, of course, depend both on the control u_t that is applied to the system and on the initial state ρ_0 . We will always assume that the filter initial state ρ_0 matches the state in which the system is initially prepared (i.e., we do not consider “wrongly initialized” filters) and that the same control u_t is applied to the system and to the filter (see Figure 1.1). Quantum filtering theory then guarantees that the innovation W_t is a Wiener process. To simplify our proofs, we make from this point on the following choice: for all initial states and control policies, the corresponding observation processes are defined in such a way that they give rise to the same innovation process W_t .¹

We now specialize to the following case:

- $u_t = u(\rho_t)$ with $u \in C^1(\mathcal{S}, \mathbb{R})$.

In this simple feedback case we can prove several important properties of the solutions. First, however, we must show existence and uniqueness for the filtering equation with feedback: it is not a priori obvious that the feedback $u_t = u(\rho_t)$ results in a well-defined càdlàg control.

¹This is contrary to the usual stochastic control setup: there the system and observation noises are fixed Wiener processes, and every initial state and control policy gives rise to a different innovation (Wiener) process. However, in the quantum case the system and observation noises do not even commute with the observations process, and thus we cannot use them to fix the innovations. In fact, the observation process y_t that emerges from the quantum probability model is defined only in a “weak” sense as a *-isomorphism between an algebra of observables and a set of random variables on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ [9]. Hence we might as well choose the isomorphism for each initial state and control in such a way that all observations $y_t[\rho_0, u_t]$ give rise to the fixed innovations process W_t , regardless of ρ_0, u_t . Note that the only results that depend on the precise choice of $y_t[\rho_0, u_t]$ on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ are joint statistics of the filter sample paths for different initial states or controls. However, such results are physically meaningless as the corresponding quantum models generally do not commute.

PROPOSITION 3.5. Equation (3.2) with $u_t = u(\rho_t)$, $u \in C^1$, and $\rho_0 = \rho \in \mathcal{S}$ has a unique strong solution $\rho_t \equiv \varphi_t(\rho, u)$ in \mathcal{S} , and u_t is a continuous bounded control.

Proof. As \mathcal{S} is compact, we can find an open set $\mathcal{T} \subset \mathbb{C}^{N \times N}$ such that \mathcal{S} is strictly contained in \mathcal{T} . Let $C(\rho) : \mathbb{C}^{N \times N} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be a smooth function with compact support such that $C(\rho) = 1$ for $\rho \in \mathcal{T}$, and let $U(\rho)$ be a $C^1(\mathbb{C}^{N \times N}, \mathbb{R})$ function such that $U(\rho) = u(\rho)$ for $\rho \in \mathcal{S}$. Then the equation

$$d\bar{\rho}_t = -iC(\bar{\rho}_t)[F + U(\bar{\rho}_t)G, \bar{\rho}_t] dt + C(\bar{\rho}_t)(c\bar{\rho}_t c^* - \frac{1}{2}(c^* c \bar{\rho}_t + \bar{\rho}_t c^* c)) dt \\ + C(\bar{\rho}_t)\sqrt{\eta}(c\bar{\rho}_t + \bar{\rho}_t c^* - \text{Tr}[(c + c^*)\bar{\rho}_t]\bar{\rho}_t) dW_t,$$

where $[A, B] = AB - BA$, has global Lipschitz coefficients and hence has a unique strong solution in $\mathbb{C}^{N \times N}$ and a.s. continuous adapted sample paths [32]. Moreover, $\bar{\rho}_t$ must be bounded as $C(\rho)$ has compact support. Hence $U_t = U(\bar{\rho}_t)$ is an a.s. continuous, bounded adapted process.

Now consider the solution ρ_t of (3.2) with $u_t = U(\bar{\rho}_t)$ and $\rho_0 = \bar{\rho}_0 \in \mathcal{S}$. As both ρ_t and $\bar{\rho}_t$ have a unique solution, the solutions must coincide up to the first exit time from \mathcal{T} . But we have already established that ρ_t remains in \mathcal{S} for all $t > 0$, so $\bar{\rho}_t$ can certainly never exit \mathcal{T} . Hence $\bar{\rho}_t = \rho_t$ for all $t > 0$, and the result follows. \square

In the following, we will denote by $\varphi_t(\rho, u)$ the solution of (3.2) at time t with the control $u_t = u(\rho_t)$ and initial condition $\rho_0 = \rho \in \mathcal{S}$.

PROPOSITION 3.6. If $V(\rho)$ is continuous, then $\mathbb{E}V(\varphi_t(\rho, u))$ is continuous in ρ ; i.e., the diffusion (3.2) is Feller continuous.

Proof. Let $\{\rho^n \in \mathcal{S}\}$ be a sequence of points converging to $\rho^\infty \in \mathcal{S}$. Let us write $\rho_t^n = \varphi_t(\rho^n, u)$ and $\rho_t^\infty = \varphi_t(\rho^\infty, u)$. First, we will show that

$$(3.13) \quad \mathbb{E}\|\rho_t^n - \rho_t^\infty\|^2 \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty,$$

where $\|\cdot\|$ is the Frobenius norm ($\|A\|^2 = (A, A)$ with the inner product $(A, B) = \text{Tr}(A^*B)$). We will write $\delta_t^n = \rho_t^n - \rho_t^\infty$. Using Itô's rule we obtain

$$(3.14) \quad \mathbb{E}\|\delta_t^n\|^2 = \|\delta_0^n\|^2 + \int_0^t \eta \mathbb{E} \text{Tr}((c\delta_s^n + \delta_s^n c^* - \text{Tr}[(c + c^*)\rho_s^n]\rho_s^n + \text{Tr}[(c + c^*)\rho_s^\infty]\rho_s^\infty)^2) ds \\ + \int_0^t 2 \mathbb{E} [\text{Tr}((i[\rho_s^n, H(\rho_s^n)] - i[\rho_s^\infty, H(\rho_s^\infty)])\delta_s^n) + \text{Tr}(c\delta_s^n c^* \delta_s^n - c^* c (\delta_s^n)^2)] ds,$$

where $[A, B] = AB - BA$. Let us estimate each of these terms. We have

$$(3.15) \quad \text{Tr}(c^* c (\delta_t^n)^2) = \|c\delta_t^n\|^2 \leq C_1 \|\delta_t^n\|^2, \\ \text{Tr}(c\delta_t^n c^* \delta_t^n) = (\delta_t^n c, c\delta_t^n) \leq \|\delta_t^n c\| \|c\delta_t^n\| \leq C_2 \|\delta_t^n\|^2,$$

where we have used the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality and the fact that all the operators are bounded. Next we tackle

$$(3.16) \quad \text{Tr}((i[\rho_t^n, H(\rho_t^n)] - i[\rho_t^\infty, H(\rho_t^\infty)])\delta_t^n) \leq \|i[\rho_t^n, H(\rho_t^n)] - i[\rho_t^\infty, H(\rho_t^\infty)]\| \|\delta_t^n\|.$$

Now note that $S(\rho) = i[\rho, H(\rho)] = i[\rho, F + u(\rho)G]$ is C^1 in the matrix elements of ρ , and that its derivatives are bounded as \mathcal{S} is compact. Hence $S(\rho)$ is Lipschitz continuous, and we have

$$(3.17) \quad \|S(\rho_t^n) - S(\rho_t^\infty)\| \leq C_3 \|\rho_t^n - \rho_t^\infty\| = C_3 \|\delta_t^n\|,$$

which implies

$$(3.18) \quad \text{Tr}((i[\rho_t^n, H(\rho_t^n)] - i[\rho_t^\infty, H(\rho_t^\infty)])\delta_t^n) \leq C_3 \|\delta_t^n\|^2.$$

Finally, we have $\|c\delta_t^n + \delta_t^n c^*\| \leq C_4 \|\delta_t^n\|$ due to boundedness of multiplication with c , and a Lipschitz argument similar to the one above can be applied to $S'(\rho) = \text{Tr}[(c + c^*)\rho]\rho$, giving

$$(3.19) \quad \|\text{Tr}[(c + c^*)\rho_t^n]\rho_t^n - \text{Tr}[(c + c^*)\rho_t^\infty]\rho_t^\infty\| \leq C_5 \|\delta_t^n\|.$$

We can now use $\|A + B\|^2 \leq \|A\|^2 + 2\|A\|\|B\| + \|B\|^2$ to estimate the last term in (3.14) by $C_6 \|\delta_t^n\|^2$. Putting all these together, we obtain

$$(3.20) \quad \mathbb{E}\|\delta_t^n\|^2 \leq \|\delta_0^n\|^2 + C \int_0^t \mathbb{E}\|\delta_s^n\|^2 ds,$$

and thus by Gronwall's lemma

$$(3.21) \quad \mathbb{E}\|\delta_t^n\|^2 \leq e^{Ct} \|\delta_0^n\|^2 = e^{Ct} \|\rho^n - \rho^\infty\|^2.$$

As t is fixed, (3.13) follows.

We have now proved that $\rho_t^n \rightarrow \rho_t^\infty$ in mean square as $n \rightarrow \infty$, which implies convergence in probability. But then for any continuous V , $V(\rho_t^n) \rightarrow V(\rho_t^\infty)$ in probability [16, pp. 60]. As \mathcal{S} is compact, V is bounded, and we have

$$(3.22) \quad \mathbb{E}V(\rho_t^\infty) = \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{P}\text{-}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} V(\rho_t^n)] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}V(\rho_t^n)$$

by dominated convergence [16, pp. 72]. But as this holds for any convergent sequence ρ^n , the result follows. \square

PROPOSITION 3.7. $\varphi_t(\rho, u)$ is a strong Markov process in \mathcal{S} .

Proof. The proof of the Markov property in [31, pp. 109–110] carries over to our case. But then the strong Markov property follows from Feller continuity [24]. \square

PROPOSITION 3.8. Let τ be the first exit time of ρ_t from an open set $Q \subset \mathcal{S}$ and consider the stopped process $\rho_t^Q = \varphi_{t \wedge \tau}(\rho, u)$. Then ρ_t^Q is also a strong Markov process in \mathcal{S} . Furthermore, for V s.t. $\mathcal{A}V$ exists and is continuous, where \mathcal{A} is the weak infinitesimal operator associated to $\varphi_t(\rho, u)$, we have $\mathcal{A}_Q V(x) = \mathcal{A}V(x)$ if $x \in Q$ and $\mathcal{A}_Q V(x) = 0$ if $x \notin Q$ for the weak infinitesimal operator \mathcal{A}_Q associated to ρ_t^Q .

Proof. This follows from [24, pp. 11–12] and Proposition 3.4. \square

4. Angular momentum systems. In this section we consider a quantum system with fixed angular momentum J ($2J \in \mathbb{N}$), e.g., an atomic ensemble, which is detected through a dispersive optical probe [19]. After conditioning, such systems are described by an equation of the form (3.2), where

- the Hilbert space dimension $N = 2J + 1$;
- $c = \beta F_z$, $F = 0$, and $G = \gamma F_y$ with $\beta, \gamma > 0$.

Here F_y and F_z are the (self-adjoint) angular momentum operators defined as follows. Let $\{\psi_k : k = 0, \dots, 2J\}$ be the standard basis in \mathbb{C}^N ; i.e., ψ_i is the vector with a single nonzero element $\psi_i^i = 1$. Then [28]

$$(4.1) \quad \begin{aligned} F_y \psi_k &= i c_{k-J} \psi_{k+1} - i c_{J-k} \psi_{k-1}, \\ F_z \psi_k &= (k - J) \psi_k \end{aligned}$$

with $c_m = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{(J-m)(J+m+1)}$. Without loss of generality we will choose $\beta = \gamma = 1$, as we can always rescale time and u_t to obtain any β, γ .

Let us begin by studying the dynamical behavior of the resulting equation,

$$(4.2) \quad d\rho_t = -iu_t[F_y, \rho_t] dt - \frac{1}{2}[F_z, [F_z, \rho_t]] dt + \sqrt{\eta}(F_z\rho_t + \rho_tF_z - 2\text{Tr}[F_z\rho_t]\rho_t) dW_t$$

without feedback $u_t = 0$.

PROPOSITION 4.1 (quantum state reduction). *For any $\rho_0 \in \mathcal{S}$, the solution ρ_t of (4.2) with $u_t = 0$ converges a.s. as $t \rightarrow \infty$ to one of $\psi_m\psi_m^*$.*

Proof. We will apply Theorem 2.2 with $Q_\lambda = \mathcal{S}$. Consider the Lyapunov function $v(\rho) = \text{Tr}[F_z^2\rho] - (\text{Tr}[F_z\rho])^2$. One easily calculates $\mathcal{A}v(\rho) = -4\eta v(\rho)^2 \leq 0$, and hence

$$(4.3) \quad \mathbb{E}v(\rho_t) = v(\rho_0) - 4\eta \int_0^t \mathbb{E}v(\rho_s)^2 ds$$

by using Itô's rule. Note that $v(\rho) \geq 0$, so

$$(4.4) \quad 4\eta \int_0^t \mathbb{E}v(\rho_s)^2 ds = v(\rho_0) - \mathbb{E}v(\rho_t) \leq v(\rho_0) < \infty.$$

Thus we have by monotone convergence

$$(4.5) \quad \mathbb{E} \int_0^\infty v(\rho_s)^2 ds < \infty \implies \int_0^\infty v(\rho_s)^2 ds < \infty \quad \text{a.s.}$$

By Theorem 2.2 the limit of $v(\rho_t)$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$ exists a.s., and hence (4.5) implies that $v(\rho_t) \rightarrow 0$ a.s. But the only states ρ that satisfy $v(\rho) = 0$ are $\rho = \psi_m\psi_m^*$. \square

The main goal of this section is to provide a feedback control law that globally stabilizes (4.2) around the equilibrium solution ($\rho_t \equiv \rho_f, u \equiv 0$), where we select a target state $\rho_f = v_f v_f^*$ from one of $v_f = \psi_m$.

Stabilization of quantum state reduction for low-dimensional angular momentum systems has been studied in [18]. It is shown that the main challenge in such a stabilization problem is due to the geometric symmetry hidden in the state space of the system. Many natural feedback laws fail to stabilize the closed-loop system around the equilibrium point ρ_f because of this symmetry: the ω -limit set contains points other than ρ_f . The approach of [18] uses computer searches to find continuous control laws that break this symmetry and globally stabilize the desired state. Unfortunately, the method is computationally involved and can be applied only to low-dimensional systems. Additionally, it is difficult to prove stability in this way for arbitrary parameter values, as the method is not analytical.

Here we present a different approach which avoids the unwanted limit points by changing the feedback law around them. The approach is entirely analytical and globally stabilizes the desired target state for any dimension N and $0 < \eta \leq 1$. The main result of this section can be stated as the following theorem.

THEOREM 4.2. *Consider the system (4.2) evolving in the set \mathcal{S} . Let $\rho_f = v_f v_f^*$, where v_f is one of ψ_m , and let $\gamma > 0$. Consider the following control law:*

1. $u_t = -\text{Tr}(i[F_y, \rho_t]\rho_f)$ if $\text{Tr}(\rho_t\rho_f) \geq \gamma$.
2. $u_t = 1$ if $\text{Tr}(\rho_t\rho_f) \leq \gamma/2$.
3. If $\rho_t \in \mathcal{B} = \{\rho : \gamma/2 < \text{Tr}(\rho\rho_f) < \gamma\}$, then $u_t = -\text{Tr}(i[F_y, \rho_t]\rho_f)$ if ρ_t last entered \mathcal{B} through the boundary $\text{Tr}(\rho\rho_f) = \gamma$, and $u_t = 1$ otherwise.

Then there exists $\gamma > 0$ s.t. u_t globally stabilizes (4.2) around ρ_f and $\mathbb{E}\rho_t \rightarrow \rho_f$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

Throughout the proofs we use the “natural” distance function

$$V(\rho) = 1 - \text{Tr}(\rho\rho_f) : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

from the state ρ to the target state ρ_f . For future reference, let us define for each $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ the level set \mathcal{S}_α to be

$$\mathcal{S}_\alpha = \{\rho \in \mathcal{S} : V(\rho) = \alpha\}.$$

Furthermore, we define the following sets:

$$\mathcal{S}_{>\alpha} = \{\rho \in \mathcal{S} : \alpha < V(\rho) \leq 1\},$$

$$\mathcal{S}_{\geq\alpha} = \{\rho \in \mathcal{S} : \alpha \leq V(\rho) \leq 1\},$$

$$\mathcal{S}_{<\alpha} = \{\rho \in \mathcal{S} : 0 \leq V(\rho) < \alpha\},$$

$$\mathcal{S}_{\leq\alpha} = \{\rho \in \mathcal{S} : 0 \leq V(\rho) \leq \alpha\}.$$

The proof of Theorem 4.2 proceeds in four steps.

1. In the first step we show that when the initial state lies in the set \mathcal{S}_1 , the constant control field $u = 1$ ensures the exit of the trajectories (at least) in expectation from the level set \mathcal{S}_1 .
2. In the second step we use the result of step 1 to show that there exists a $\gamma > 0$ such that whenever the initial state lies inside the set $\mathcal{S}_{>1-\gamma}$ and the control field is taken to be $u = 1$, the expectation value of the first exit time from this set takes a finite value. Thus if we start the controlled system in the set $\mathcal{S}_{>1-\gamma}$, it will exit this set in finite time with probability one.
3. In the third step we show that whenever the initial state lies inside the set $\mathcal{S}_{\leq 1-\gamma}$ and the control is given by the feedback law $u(t) = -\text{Tr}(i[F_y, \rho_t]\rho_f)$, the sample paths never exit the set $\mathcal{S}_{<1-\gamma/2}$ with a probability uniformly larger than a strictly positive value. We also show that almost all paths that never leave $\mathcal{S}_{<1-\gamma/2}$ converge to the equilibrium point ρ_f .
4. In the final step, we prove that there is a unique solution ρ_t under the control u_t by piecing together the solutions with fixed controls $u = 1$ and $u = -\text{Tr}(i[F_y, \rho_t]\rho_f)$. Combining the results of the second and third steps, we show that the resulting trajectories of the system eventually converge toward the equilibrium state ρ_f with probability one.

Step 1. Let us take a fixed time $T > 0$ and define the nonnegative function

$$\chi(\rho) = \min_{t \in [0, T]} \mathbb{E}V(\varphi_t(\rho, 1)), \quad \rho \in \mathcal{S}.$$

Recall that $\varphi_t(\rho, 1)$ denotes the solution of (4.2) at time t with the control $u_t = 1$ and initial condition $\rho_0 = \rho$. The goal of the first step is to show the following result.

LEMMA 4.3. $\chi(\rho) < 1$ for all $\rho \in \mathcal{S}_1$.

To prove this statement we will first show the following deterministic result.

LEMMA 4.4. Consider the deterministic differential equation

$$(4.6) \quad \frac{d}{dt}v_t = (-iF_y - F_z^2 + CF_z)v_t, \quad v_0 \in \mathbb{C}^N \setminus \{0\}.$$

For sufficiently large $C \gg 1$, v_t exits the set $\{v : v^*v_f = 0\}$ in the interval $[0, T]$; i.e., there exists $t \in [0, T]$ such that $v_t^*v_f \neq 0$.

Proof. The matrices F_z and F_y are of the form

$$F_z = \begin{pmatrix} * & & & 0 \\ & * & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & * \\ & & & & * \end{pmatrix}, \quad F_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * & & & 0 \\ * & 0 & * & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & * & 0 & * \\ 0 & & & * & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where F_z has no repeated diagonal entries (F_z has a nondegenerate spectrum) and the starred elements directly above and below the diagonal of F_y are all nonzero.

Now choose a constant κ so that the matrix

$$A = -iF_y - F_z^2 + \kappa F_z$$

admits distinct eigenvalues. This is always possible by choosing sufficiently large κ , as F_z has nondegenerate eigenvalues and the eigenvalues of A depend continuously² on κ . For $k \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ define the matrices A_{k-1} and \tilde{A}_{k+1} to be

$$A_{k-1} = [A_{ij}]_{1 \leq i, j \leq k-1}, \quad \tilde{A}_{k+1} = [A_{ij}]_{k+1 \leq i, j \leq N}.$$

The fact that the matrices $[(F_z)_{ij}]_{1 \leq i, j \leq k-1}$ and $[(F_z)_{ij}]_{k+1 \leq i, j \leq N}$ have different eigenvalues then implies that for sufficiently large κ the matrices A_{k-1} and \tilde{A}_{k+1} have disjoint spectra as well.

Suppose that the solution of

$$\dot{v} = Av, \quad v|_{t=0} = v_0,$$

never leaves the set $\{v : v^* v_f = 0\}$ in the interval $t \in [0, T]$. Then in particular

$$\frac{d^n}{dt^n} v^* v_f|_{t=0} = (A^n v_0)^* v_f = 0, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots$$

The matrix A is diagonalizable as it has distinct eigenvalues; i.e., $A = PDP^{-1}$ where D is a diagonal matrix. Thus

$$(4.7) \quad (D^n \tilde{v}_0)^* \tilde{v}_f = 0, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots,$$

where $\tilde{v}_0 = P^{-1}v_0$ and $\tilde{v}_f = P^*v_f$. Equation (4.7) implies that $M\tilde{v}_0 = 0$, where

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} (\tilde{v}_f)_1^* & \dots & (\tilde{v}_f)_N^* \\ (\tilde{v}_f)_1^* D_{11} & \dots & (\tilde{v}_f)_N^* D_{NN} \\ (\tilde{v}_f)_1^* D_{11}^2 & \dots & (\tilde{v}_f)_N^* D_{NN}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ (\tilde{v}_f)_1^* D_{11}^{N-1} & \dots & (\tilde{v}_f)_N^* D_{NN}^{N-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

The determinant of this Vandermonde matrix is

$$\det M = (\tilde{v}_f)_1^* \dots (\tilde{v}_f)_N^* \prod_{i>j} (D_{ii} - D_{jj}).$$

²Note that the coefficients of the characteristic polynomial of A are continuous functions of κ , and the roots of a polynomial depend continuously on the polynomial coefficients.

As the matrix A has distinct eigenvalues, all the entries $D_{11}, D_{22}, \dots, D_{NN}$ are different. Thus if we can show that all the entries of the vector \tilde{v}_f are nonzero, then the matrix M must be invertible. But then $M\tilde{v}_0 = 0$ implies that $\tilde{v}_0 = 0$, and hence $v_0 = 0$ is the only initial state for which the dynamics does not leave the set $\{v : v^*v_f = 0\}$ in the interval $t \in [0, T]$, proving our assertion.

Let us thus show that in fact all elements of \tilde{v}_f are nonzero. Note that

$$(\tilde{v}_f)_k = (P^*v_f)_k = P_{fk}^*,$$

and hence it suffices to show that the eigenvectors of the matrix A have only nonzero elements. Suppose that an eigenvector Ξ of A admits a zero entry, i.e.,

$$A\Xi = \lambda\Xi, \quad \Xi_k = 0 \text{ for some } k \in \{1, \dots, N\}.$$

Defining $\chi_{k-1} = [\Xi_j]_{j=1, \dots, k-1}$ and $\tilde{\chi}_{k+1} = [\Xi_j]_{j=k+1, \dots, N}$, a straightforward computation shows that due to the structure of the matrix A

$$A_{k-1}\chi_{k-1} = \lambda\chi_{k-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{A}_{k+1}\tilde{\chi}_{k+1} = \lambda\tilde{\chi}_{k+1}.$$

But by the discussion above, A_{k-1} and \tilde{A}_{k+1} have disjoint spectra, so Ξ can be an eigenvector only if either $\chi_{k-1} = 0$ or $\tilde{\chi}_{k+1} = 0$.

Let us consider the case where $\chi_{k-1} = 0$; the treatment of the second case follows an identical argument. Let $j > k$ be the first nonzero entry of Ξ , i.e.,

$$(4.8) \quad \Xi_1 = \Xi_2 = \dots = \Xi_{j-1} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \Xi_j \neq 0.$$

As $A\Xi = \lambda\Xi$, we have that

$$0 = \lambda\Xi_{j-1} = A_{j-1,j-2}\Xi_{j-2} + A_{j-1,j-1}\Xi_{j-1} + A_{j-1,j}\Xi_j = A_{j-1,j}\Xi_j = -i(F_y)_{j-1,j}\Xi_j.$$

As $(F_y)_{j-1,j} \neq 0$, this relation ensures that $\Xi_j = 0$. But this is in contradiction with (4.8) and thus Ξ cannot admit any zero entry. This completes the proof. \square

Proof of Lemma 4.3. We begin by restating the problem as in the proof of Lemma 3.2. We can write $\varphi_t(\rho, 1) = \tilde{\rho}_t / \text{Tr } \tilde{\rho}_t$ with $\tilde{\rho}_t = \sum_i \lambda_i \mathbb{E}[v_t^i v_t^{i*} | \mathcal{F}_t^y]$, where λ_i are convex weights and v_t^i are given by the equations

$$(4.9) \quad dv_t^i = -iF_y v_t^i dt - \frac{1}{2} F_z^2 v_t^i dt + F_z v_t^i dW_t', \quad v_0^i \in \mathbb{C}^N \setminus \{0\}.$$

Note that $\mathbb{E} \text{Tr}[\varphi_t(\rho, 1)\rho_f] = 0$ if and only if $\mathbb{E} \text{Tr}[\tilde{\rho}_t \rho_f] = \sum_i \lambda_i \mathbb{E}[v_t^{i*} \rho_f v_t^i] = 0$. But as $v_t^{i*} \rho_f v_t^i \geq 0$, we obtain $\mathbb{E} V(\varphi_t(\rho, 1)) = 1$ if and only if $v_t^{i*} v_f = 0$ a.s. for all i .

To prove the assertion of the lemma, it suffices to show that there exists a $t \in [0, T]$ such that $\mathbb{E} V(\varphi_t(\rho, 1)) < 1$. Thus it is sufficient to prove that

$$(4.10) \quad \exists t \in [0, T] \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \mathbb{P}(v_t^* v_f \neq 0) > 0,$$

where v_t is the solution of an equation of the form (4.9). To this end we will use the support theorem, Theorem 2.4, together with Lemma 4.4.

To apply the support theorem we must first take care of two preliminary issues. First, the support theorem in the form of Theorem 2.4 must be applied to stochastic differential equations with a Wiener process as the driving noise, whereas the noise W_t' of (4.9) is a Wiener process with (bounded) drift:

$$(4.11) \quad dW_t' = \sqrt{\eta} dy_t + \sqrt{1 - \eta} d\hat{W}_t = 2\eta \text{Tr}[F_z \rho_t] dt + \sqrt{\eta} dW_t + \sqrt{1 - \eta} d\hat{W}_t.$$

Using Girsanov's theorem, however, we can find a new measure \mathbb{Q} that is equivalent to \mathbb{P} , such that W'_t is a Wiener process under \mathbb{Q} on the interval $[0, T]$. But as the two measures are equivalent,

$$(4.12) \quad \exists t \in [0, T] \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \mathbb{Q}(v_t^* v_f \neq 0) > 0$$

implies (4.10). Second, the support theorem refers to an equation in the Stratonovich form; however, we can easily find the Stratonovich form

$$(4.13) \quad dv_t = -iF_y v_t dt - F_z^2 v_t dt + F_z v_t \circ dW'_t$$

which is equivalent to (4.9). It is easily verified that this linear equation satisfies all the requirements of the support theorem.

To proceed, let us suppose that (4.12) does not hold true. Then

$$(4.14) \quad \mathbb{Q}(v_t^* v_f = 0) = 1 \quad \forall t \in [0, T].$$

Recall the following sets: \mathcal{W}_{v_0} is the set of continuous paths starting at v_0 , and \mathcal{S}_{v_0} is the smallest closed subset of \mathcal{W}_{v_0} such that $\mathbb{Q}(\{\omega \in \Omega : v.(\omega) \in \mathcal{S}_{v_0}\}) = 1$. Now denote by $\mathcal{T}_{v_0, t}$ the subset of \mathcal{W}_{v_0} such that $v_t^* v_f = 0$, and note that $\mathcal{T}_{v_0, t}$ is closed in the compact uniform topology for any t . Then (4.14) would imply that $\mathcal{S}_{v_0} \subset \mathcal{T}_{v_0, t}$ for all $t \in [0, T]$. But by the support theorem the solutions of (4.6) are elements of \mathcal{S}_{v_0} , and by Lemma 4.4 there exist a time $t \in [0, T]$ and a constant C such that the solution of (4.6) is not an element of $\mathcal{T}_{v_0, t}$. Hence we have a contradiction, and the assertion is proved. \square

Step 2. We begin by extending the result of Lemma 4.3 to hold uniformly in a neighborhood of the level set \mathcal{S}_1 .

LEMMA 4.5. *There exists $\gamma > 0$ such that $\chi(\rho) < 1 - \gamma$ for all $\rho \in \mathcal{S}_{\geq 1-\gamma}$.*

Proof. Suppose that for every $\xi > 0$ there exists a matrix $\rho_\xi \in \mathcal{S}_{>1-\xi}$ such that

$$1 - \xi < \chi(\rho_\xi) \leq 1.$$

By extracting a subsequence $\xi_n \searrow 0$ and using the compactness of \mathcal{S} , we can assume that $\rho_{\xi_n} \rightarrow \rho_\infty \in \mathcal{S}_1$ and that $\chi(\rho_{\xi_n}) \rightarrow 1$. But by Lemma 4.3 $\chi(\rho_\infty) = 1 - \epsilon < 1$. Now choose $s \in [0, T]$ such that

$$\mathbb{E}V(\varphi_s(\rho_\infty, 1)) = 1 - \epsilon.$$

Using Feller continuity, Proposition 3.6, we can now write

$$1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \chi(\rho_{\xi_n}) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}V(\varphi_s(\rho_{\xi_n}, 1)) = \mathbb{E}V(\varphi_s(\rho_\infty, 1)) = 1 - \epsilon < 1,$$

which is a contradiction. Hence there exists $\xi > 0$ such that $\chi(\rho) \leq 1 - \xi$ for all $\rho \in \mathcal{S}_{>1-\xi}$. The result follows by choosing $\gamma = \xi/2$. \square

The following lemma is the main result of Step 2.

LEMMA 4.6. *Let $\tau_\rho(\mathcal{S}_{>1-\gamma})$ be the first exit time of $\varphi_t(\rho, 1)$ from $\mathcal{S}_{>1-\gamma}$. Then*

$$\sup_{\rho \in \mathcal{S}_{>1-\gamma}} \mathbb{E}\tau_\rho(\mathcal{S}_{>1-\gamma}) < \infty.$$

Proof. The following result can be found in Dynkin [13, Lemma 4.3, pp. 111]:

$$\mathbb{E}\tau_\rho(\mathcal{S}_{>1-\gamma}) \leq \frac{T}{1 - \sup_{\zeta \in \mathcal{S}} \mathbb{P}\{\tau_\zeta(\mathcal{S}_{>1-\gamma}) > T\}}.$$

We will show that

$$(4.15) \quad \sup_{\zeta \in \mathcal{S}} \mathbb{P}\{\tau_\zeta(\mathcal{S}_{>1-\gamma}) > T\} < 1.$$

This holds trivially for $\zeta \in \mathcal{S}_{\leq 1-\gamma}$, as then $\tau_\zeta(\mathcal{S}_{>1-\gamma}) = 0$. Let us thus suppose that

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists \zeta_\epsilon \in \mathcal{S}_{>1-\gamma} \quad \text{such that} \quad \mathbb{P}\{\tau_{\zeta_\epsilon}(\mathcal{S}_{>1-\gamma}) > T\} > 1 - \epsilon.$$

Then for all $s \in [0, T]$, we have that

$$\mathbb{E}V(\varphi_s(\zeta_\epsilon, 1)) > (1 - \epsilon) \inf_{\rho \in \mathcal{S}_{>1-\gamma}} V(\rho) = (1 - \epsilon)(1 - \gamma).$$

By compactness there exist a sequence $\epsilon_n \searrow 0$ and $\zeta_\infty \in \mathcal{S}_{\geq 1-\gamma}$ such that $\zeta_{\epsilon_n} \rightarrow \zeta_\infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Thus by Proposition 3.6

$$\mathbb{E}V(\varphi_s(\zeta_\infty, 1)) > 1 - \gamma \quad \forall s \in [0, T].$$

But this is in contradiction with the result of Lemma 4.5. Hence there exists an $\epsilon > 0$ such that $\sup_{\zeta \in \mathcal{S}} \mathbb{P}\{\tau_\zeta(\mathcal{S}_{>1-\gamma}) > T\} = 1 - \epsilon$, and we obtain

$$\mathbb{E}(\tau_\rho(\mathcal{S}_{>1-\gamma})) \leq \frac{T}{1 - (1 - \epsilon)} = \frac{T}{\epsilon} < \infty$$

uniformly in ρ . This completes the proof. \square

Step 3. In this step we deal with the situation where the initial state lies inside the set $\mathcal{S}_{\leq 1-\gamma}$. We will denote by $u_1(\rho) = -\text{Tr}(i[F_y, \rho]\rho_f)$ and by $\varphi_t(\rho, u_1)$ the solution of (4.2) with $\rho_0 = \rho$ and with $u_t = u_1(\rho_t)$. Denote by \mathcal{A} the weak infinitesimal operator of $\varphi_t(\rho, u_1)$. We will apply the stochastic Lyapunov theorems with $Q_\lambda = \mathcal{S}$.

We begin by showing that there is a nonzero probability $p > 0$ that whenever the initial state lies inside $\mathcal{S}_{\leq 1-\gamma}$ the trajectories of the system never exit the set $\mathcal{S}_{<1-\gamma/2}$.

LEMMA 4.7. *For all $\rho \in \mathcal{S}_{\leq 1-\gamma}$*

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\sup_{0 \leq t < \infty} V(\varphi_t(\rho, u_1)) \geq 1 - \gamma/2\right] \leq 1 - p = \frac{1 - \gamma}{1 - \gamma/2} < 1.$$

Proof. This follows from Theorem 2.2 and $\mathcal{A}V(\rho) = -u_1(\rho)^2 \leq 0$. \square

We now restrict ourselves to the paths that never leave $\mathcal{S}_{<1-\gamma/2}$. We will first show that these paths converge toward ρ_f in probability. We then extend this result to prove almost sure convergence.

LEMMA 4.8. *The sample paths of $\varphi_t(\rho, u_1)$ that never exit the set $\mathcal{S}_{<1-\gamma/2}$ converge in probability to ρ_f as $t \rightarrow \infty$.*

Proof. Consider the Lyapunov function

$$\mathcal{V}(\rho) = 1 - \text{Tr}(\rho\rho_f)^2.$$

It is easily verified that $\mathcal{V}(\rho) \geq 0$ for all $\rho \in \mathcal{S}$ and that $\mathcal{V}(\rho) = 0$ if and only if $\rho = \rho_f$. A straightforward computation gives

$$\mathcal{A}\mathcal{V}(\rho) = -2u_1(\rho)^2 \text{Tr}(\rho\rho_f) - 4\eta(\lambda_f - \text{Tr}(\rho F_z))^2 \text{Tr}(\rho\rho_f)^2 \leq 0,$$

where λ_f is the eigenvalue of F_z associated to v_f . Now note that all the conditions of Theorem 2.3 are satisfied by virtue of Propositions 3.6 and 3.4. Hence $\varphi_t(\rho, u_1)$

converges in probability to the largest invariant set contained in $\mathcal{C} = \{\rho \in \mathcal{S} : \mathcal{AV}(\rho) = 0\}$.

In order to satisfy the condition $\mathcal{AV}(\rho) = 0$, we must have $u_1(\rho)^2 \text{Tr}(\rho \rho_f) = 0$ as well as $(\lambda_f - \text{Tr}(\rho F_z))^2 \text{Tr}(\rho \rho_f)^2 = 0$. The latter implies that

$$\text{either } \text{Tr}(\rho \rho_f) = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \text{Tr}(\rho F_z) = \lambda_f.$$

Let us investigate the largest invariant set contained in $\mathcal{C}' = \{\rho \in \mathcal{S} : \text{Tr}(\rho F_z) = \lambda_f\}$. Clearly this invariant set can contain only $\rho \in \mathcal{C}'$ for which $\text{Tr}(\varphi_t(\rho, u_1) F_z)$ is constant. Using Itô's rule we obtain

$$d \text{Tr}(\rho_t F_z) = -i u_1(\rho_t) \text{Tr}([F_y, \rho_t] F_z) dt + 2\sqrt{\eta} (\text{Tr}(F_z^2 \rho_t) - \text{Tr}(F_z \rho_t)^2) dW_t.$$

Hence in order for $\text{Tr}(\varphi_t(\rho, u_1) F_z)$ to be constant, we must at least have

$$\text{Tr}(F_z^2 \rho) - \text{Tr}(F_z \rho)^2 = 0.$$

But as in the proof of Proposition 4.1, this implies that $\rho = \psi_m \psi_m^*$ for some m , and thus the only possibilities are $V(\rho) = 0$ (for $\rho = v_f v_f^*$) or $V(\rho) = 1$.

From the discussion above it is evident that the largest invariant set contained in \mathcal{C} must be contained inside the set $\{\rho_f\} \cup \mathcal{S}_1$. But then the paths that never exit $\mathcal{S}_{<1-\gamma/2}$ must converge in probability to ρ_f . Thus the assertion is proved. \square

LEMMA 4.9. $\varphi_t(\rho, u_1)$ converges to ρ_f as $t \rightarrow \infty$ for almost all paths that never exit the set $\mathcal{S}_{<1-\gamma/2}$.

Proof. Define the event $P_{<1-\gamma/2}^\rho = \{\omega \in \Omega : \varphi_t(\rho, u_1) \text{ never exits } \mathcal{S}_{<1-\gamma/2}\}$. Then Lemma 4.8 implies that

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}(\|\varphi_t(\rho, u_1) - \rho_f\| > \varepsilon \mid P_{<1-\gamma/2}^\rho) = 0 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0.$$

By continuity of V , this also implies

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}(V(\varphi_t(\rho, u_1)) > \varepsilon \mid P_{<1-\gamma/2}^\rho) = 0 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0.$$

As $V(\rho) \leq 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(V(\varphi_t(\rho, u_1)) \mid P_{<1-\gamma/2}^\rho) &\leq \mathbb{P}(V(\varphi_t(\rho, u_1)) > \varepsilon \mid P_{<1-\gamma/2}^\rho) \\ &\quad + \varepsilon [1 - \mathbb{P}(V(\varphi_t(\rho, u_1)) > \varepsilon \mid P_{<1-\gamma/2}^\rho)]. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(V(\varphi_t(\rho, u_1)) \mid P_{<1-\gamma/2}^\rho) \leq \varepsilon \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0,$$

which implies

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(V(\varphi_t(\rho, u_1)) \mid P_{<1-\gamma/2}^\rho) = 0.$$

But we know by Theorem 2.2 that $V(\varphi_t(\rho, u_1))$ converges a.s. As V is bounded, we obtain by dominated convergence

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V(\varphi_t(\rho, u_1)) \mid P_{<1-\gamma/2}^\rho\right) = 0,$$

from which the result follows immediately. \square

Step 4. It remains to combine the results of Steps 2 and 3 to prove existence, uniqueness, and global stability of the solution ρ_t . We will denote by u the control law of Theorem 4.2 and by $\varphi_t(\rho, u)$ the associated solution. Note that $\varphi_t(\rho, u)$ is not a Markov process, as the control u depends on the past history of the solution. We will construct $\varphi_t(\rho, u)$ by pasting together the strong Markov processes $\varphi_t(\rho, 1)$ and $\varphi_t(\rho, u_1)$ at the times where the control switches.

LEMMA 4.10. *There is a unique solution $\varphi_t(\rho, u)$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$. Moreover, for almost every sample path of $\varphi_t(\rho, u)$ there exists a time $T < \infty$ after which the path never exits the set $\mathcal{S}_{<1-\gamma/2}$ and the active control law is u_1 .*

Proof. Fix the initial state ρ . We begin by constructing a solution $\varphi_{t \wedge n}(\rho, u)$ up to (at most) an integer time $n \in \mathbb{N}$. To this end, define the predictable stopping time

$$\tau_1^n = \inf\{t \geq 0 : \varphi_t(\rho, 1) \in \mathcal{S}_{\leq 1-\gamma}\} \wedge n.$$

Then we can define $\rho_{\tau_1^n} = \varphi_{\tau_1^n}(\rho, 1)$ and $\varphi_{t \wedge n}(\rho, u) = \varphi_t(\rho, 1)$ for $t < \tau_1^n$. In the following, we will need the two-parameter solution $\varphi_{s,t}(\rho, u')$ of the filtering equation under the simple control u' , given the initial state ρ at time s . Define

$$\sigma_1^n = \inf\{t \geq \tau_1^n : \varphi_{\tau_1^n, t}(\rho_{\tau_1^n}, u_1) \in \mathcal{S}_{\geq 1-\gamma/2}\} \wedge n.$$

We can extend our solution by

$$\varphi_{t \wedge n}(\rho, u) = \chi_{t < \tau_1^n} \varphi_t(\rho, 1) + \chi_{\tau_1^n \leq t < \sigma_1^n} \varphi_{\tau_1^n, t}(\rho_{\tau_1^n}, u_1), \quad t < \sigma_1^n,$$

where χ_A is the indicator function on the set A . To extend the solution further, we continue again with the control law $u = 1$. Recursively, we define an entire sequence of predictable stopping times

$$\sigma_k^n = \inf\{t \geq \tau_k^n : \varphi_{\tau_k^n, t}(\rho_{\tau_k^n}, u_1) \in \mathcal{S}_{\geq 1-\gamma/2}\} \wedge n,$$

$$\tau_k^n = \inf\{t \geq \sigma_{k-1}^n : \varphi_{\sigma_{k-1}^n, t}(\rho_{\sigma_{k-1}^n}, 1) \in \mathcal{S}_{\leq 1-\gamma}\} \wedge n,$$

where

$$\rho_{\sigma_k^n} = \varphi_{\tau_k^n, \sigma_k^n}(\rho_{\tau_k^n}, u_1), \quad \rho_{\tau_k^n} = \varphi_{\sigma_{k-1}^n, \tau_k^n}(\rho_{\sigma_{k-1}^n}, 1).$$

We can use these times to construct the solution

$$\varphi_{t \wedge n}(\rho, u) = \chi_{t < \tau_1^n} \varphi_t(\rho, 1) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[\chi_{\tau_k^n \leq t < \sigma_k^n} \varphi_{\tau_k^n, t}(\rho_{\tau_k^n}, u_1) + \chi_{\sigma_k^n \leq t < \tau_{k+1}^n} \varphi_{\sigma_k^n, t}(\rho_{\sigma_k^n}, 1) \right]$$

for all times $t < \Sigma^n = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_k^n \leq n$ (the limit exists, as σ_k is a nondecreasing sequence of stopping times.) Moreover, the solution is a.s. unique, as the segments between each two stopping times are a.s. uniquely defined.

Now note that as anticipated by the notation, it is not difficult to verify that $\varphi_{t \wedge (n+1)}(\rho, u) = \varphi_{t \wedge n}(\rho, u)$ a.s. for $t < \Sigma^n$, and, moreover, $\Sigma^n = \Sigma \wedge n$, $\tau_k^n = \tau_k \wedge n$, $\sigma_k^n = \sigma_k \wedge n$, where $\Sigma = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Sigma^n$, etc. Hence we can let $n \rightarrow \infty$ to obtain the unique solution $\varphi_t(\rho, u)$ defined up to the accumulation time Σ , where τ_k, σ_k are the consecutive times at which the control switches. It remains to prove that the solution exists for all time, i.e., that $\Sigma = \infty$ a.s. In particular, this uniquely defines a càdlàg

control u_t , so that by uniqueness $\varphi_t(\rho, u)$ must coincide with the solution of (3.2) with the control u_t . Below we will prove that a.s., only finitely many σ_k are finite. This is sufficient to prove not only existence but also the second statement of the lemma.

To proceed, we use the fact that the strong Markov property holds on each segment between consecutive switching times $\tau_n \leq t < \sigma_n$ and $\sigma_n \leq t < \tau_{n+1}$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P}(\sigma_n < \infty \text{ and } \tau_n < \infty) \\ &= \int \chi_{\tau_n < \infty}(\tilde{\omega}) \mathbb{P}(\varphi_t(\rho_{\tau_n}(\tilde{\omega}), u_1) \text{ exits } \mathcal{S}_{<1-\gamma/2} \text{ in finite time}) \mathbb{P}(d\tilde{\omega}), \end{aligned}$$

which implies

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P}(\sigma_n < \infty \mid \tau_n < \infty) \\ &= \int \mathbb{P}(\varphi_t(\rho_{\tau_n}(\tilde{\omega}), u_1) \text{ exits } \mathcal{S}_{<1-\gamma/2} \text{ in finite time}) \mathbb{P}(d\tilde{\omega} \mid \tau_n < \infty). \end{aligned}$$

But $\rho_{\tau_n} \in \mathcal{S}_{\leq 1-\gamma}$ on a set Ω_{τ_n} with $\mathbb{P}(\Omega_{\tau_n} \mid \tau_n < \infty) = 1$. Hence by Lemma 4.7

$$\mathbb{P}(\sigma_n < \infty \mid \tau_n < \infty) \leq 1 - p.$$

Through a similar argument, and using Lemma 4.6, we obtain

$$\mathbb{P}(\tau_n < \infty \mid \sigma_{n-1} < \infty) = 1.$$

But note that by construction

$$\mathbb{P}(\tau_n < \infty \mid \sigma_n < \infty) = \mathbb{P}(\sigma_{n-1} < \infty \mid \tau_n < \infty) = 1.$$

Hence we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\mathbb{P}(\sigma_n < \infty)}{\mathbb{P}(\sigma_{n-1} < \infty)} &= \frac{\mathbb{P}(\tau_n < \infty \mid \sigma_n < \infty) \mathbb{P}(\sigma_n < \infty)}{\mathbb{P}(\tau_n < \infty)} \frac{\mathbb{P}(\sigma_{n-1} < \infty \mid \tau_n < \infty) \mathbb{P}(\tau_n < \infty)}{\mathbb{P}(\sigma_{n-1} < \infty)} \\ &= \mathbb{P}(\sigma_n < \infty \mid \tau_n < \infty) \mathbb{P}(\tau_n < \infty \mid \sigma_{n-1} < \infty) \leq 1 - p. \end{aligned}$$

But $\mathbb{P}(\sigma_1 < \infty) = \mathbb{P}(\sigma_1 < \infty \mid \tau_1 < \infty) \leq 1 - p$ as $\tau_1 < \infty$ a.s. Hence

$$\mathbb{P}(\sigma_n < \infty) \leq (1 - p)^n,$$

and thus

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(\sigma_n < \infty) \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - p)^n = \frac{1 - p}{p} < \infty.$$

By the Borel–Cantelli lemma, we conclude that

$$\mathbb{P}(\sigma_n < \infty \text{ for infinitely many } n) = 0.$$

Hence $\Sigma = \infty$ a.s., and for almost every sample path, there exists an integer $N < \infty$ such that $\sigma_n = \infty$ (and hence also $\tau_{n+1} = \infty$) for all $n \geq N$, and such that $\sigma_n < \infty$ (and hence also $\tau_{n+1} < \infty$) for all $n < N$, which implies the assertion. \square

Finally, we can now put together all the ingredients and complete the proof of Theorem 4.2.

Proof of Theorem 4.2. We must check three things: that the target state ρ_f is (locally) stable in probability; that almost all sample paths are attracted to the target state as $t \rightarrow \infty$; and that this is also true in expectation. Existence and uniqueness of the solution follows from Lemma 4.10.

(i) To study local stability, we can restrict ourselves to the stopped process

$$\varphi_{t \wedge \tilde{\tau}}(\rho, u) = \varphi_{t \wedge \tilde{\tau}}(\rho, u_1), \quad \tilde{\tau} = \inf\{t : \varphi_t(\rho, u) \notin \mathcal{S}_{<1-\gamma/2}\}.$$

Denote by $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ the weak infinitesimal operator of $\varphi_{t \wedge \tilde{\tau}}(\rho, u_1)$, and note that Proposition 3.8 allows us to calculate $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}V$ from (4.2) in the usual way. In particular, we find $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}V(\rho) = -u_1(\rho)^2 \leq 0$ for $\rho \in \mathcal{S}_{<1-\gamma/2}$. Hence we can apply Theorem 2.2 with $Q_\lambda = \mathcal{S}_{<1-\gamma/2}$ to conclude stability in probability.

(ii) From Lemmas 4.9 and 4.10, it follows that $\varphi_t(\rho, u) \rightarrow \rho_f$ a.s. as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

(iii) We have shown that

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V(\varphi_t(\rho, u)) \right] = V(\rho_f) = 0.$$

But as V is uniformly bounded, we obtain by dominated convergence

$$V \left(\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E} \varphi_t(\rho, u) \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E} [V(\varphi_t(\rho, u))] = 0,$$

where we have used that V is linear and continuous. Hence $\mathbb{E} \varphi_t(\rho, u) \rightarrow \rho_f$. \square

5. Two-qubit systems. The methods employed in the previous section can be extended to other quantum feedback control problems. As an example, we treat the case of two qubits in a symmetric dispersive interaction with an optical probe field. Qubits, i.e., two-level quantum systems (having a Hilbert space of dimension two), and in particular correlated (entangled) states of multiple such qubits, play an important role in quantum information processing. Here we investigate the stabilization of two such states in the two-qubit system.

We begin by defining the Pauli matrices

$$\sigma_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

and we define the basis $\psi_\uparrow = (1 \ 0)^*$ and $\psi_\downarrow = (0 \ 1)^*$ in \mathbb{C}^2 . A system of two qubits lives on the four-dimensional space $\mathbb{C}^2 \otimes \mathbb{C}^2$ with the standard basis $\{\psi_{\uparrow\uparrow} = \psi_\uparrow \otimes \psi_\uparrow, \psi_{\uparrow\downarrow} = \psi_\uparrow \otimes \psi_\downarrow, \psi_{\downarrow\uparrow} = \psi_\downarrow \otimes \psi_\uparrow, \psi_{\downarrow\downarrow} = \psi_\downarrow \otimes \psi_\downarrow\}$. We denote by $\sigma_{x,y,z}^1 = \sigma_{x,y,z} \otimes \mathbb{K}$ and $\sigma_{x,y,z}^2 = \mathbb{K} \otimes \sigma_{x,y,z}$ the Pauli matrices on the first and second qubit, respectively, and by $F_{x,y,z} = \sigma_{x,y,z}^1 + \sigma_{x,y,z}^2$ the (unnormalized) collective angular momentum operators.

The quantum filtering equation for the two-qubit system is given by an equation of the form (3.2):

$$(5.1) \quad \begin{aligned} d\rho_t = & -iu_1(t)[\sigma_y^1, \rho_t] dt - iu_2(t)[\sigma_y^2, \rho_t] dt \\ & - \frac{1}{2}[F_z, [F_z, \rho_t]] dt + \sqrt{\eta}(F_z \rho_t + \rho_t F_z - 2 \operatorname{Tr}(F_z \rho_t) \rho_t) dW_t, \end{aligned}$$

where u_1 and u_2 are two independent controls acting as local magnetic fields in the y -direction on each of the qubits. The main goal of this section is to stabilize this system around two interesting target states,

$$\rho_s = \frac{1}{2}(\psi_{\uparrow\downarrow} + \psi_{\downarrow\uparrow})(\psi_{\uparrow\downarrow} + \psi_{\downarrow\uparrow})^*, \quad \rho_a = \frac{1}{2}(\psi_{\uparrow\downarrow} - \psi_{\downarrow\uparrow})(\psi_{\uparrow\downarrow} - \psi_{\downarrow\uparrow})^*.$$

Here ρ_s is a symmetric and ρ_a is an antisymmetric qubit state.

THEOREM 5.1. *Consider the following control law:*

1. $u_1(t) = 1 - \text{Tr}(i[\sigma_y^1, \rho_t]\rho_a)$, $u_2(t) = 1 - \text{Tr}(i[\sigma_y^2, \rho_t]\rho_a)$ if $\text{Tr}(\rho\rho_a) \geq \gamma$;
2. $u_1(t) = 1$, $u_2(t) = 0$ if $\text{Tr}(\rho\rho_a) \leq \gamma/2$;
3. if $\rho_t \in \mathcal{B}_a = \{\rho : \gamma/2 < \text{Tr}(\rho\rho_a) < \gamma\}$, then take $u_1(t) = 1 - \text{Tr}(i[\sigma_y^1, \rho_t]\rho_a)$, $u_2(t) = 1 - \text{Tr}(i[\sigma_y^2, \rho_t]\rho_a)$ if ρ_t last entered the set \mathcal{B}_a through the boundary $\text{Tr}(\rho\rho_a) = \gamma$, and $u_1(t) = 1$, $u_2(t) = 0$ otherwise.

Then there exists $\gamma > 0$ s.t. (5.1) is globally stable around ρ_a and $\mathbb{E}\rho_t \rightarrow \rho_a$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$. Similarly, consider the following control law:

1. $u_1(t) = 1 - \text{Tr}(i[\sigma_y^1, \rho_t]\rho_s)$, $u_2(t) = -1 - \text{Tr}(i[\sigma_y^2, \rho_t]\rho_s)$ if $\text{Tr}(\rho\rho_s) \geq \gamma$;
2. $u_1(t) = 1$, $u_2(t) = 0$ if $\text{Tr}(\rho\rho_s) \leq \gamma/2$;
3. if $\rho_t \in \mathcal{B}_s = \{\rho : \gamma/2 < \text{Tr}(\rho\rho_s) < \gamma\}$, then take $u_1(t) = 1 - \text{Tr}(i[\sigma_y^1, \rho_t]\rho_s)$, $u_2(t) = -1 - \text{Tr}(i[\sigma_y^2, \rho_t]\rho_s)$ if ρ_t last entered the set \mathcal{B}_s through the boundary $\text{Tr}(\rho\rho_s) = \gamma$, and $u_1(t) = 1$, $u_2(t) = 0$ otherwise.

This stabilizes the system around the symmetric state ρ_s .

We will prove the result for the antisymmetric case; the proof for the symmetric case may be done exactly in the same manner. We proceed in the same way as in the proof of Theorem 4.2.

Step 1. The proof of Lemma 4.3 carries over directly to the two-qubit case. The proof of Lemma 4.4 also carries over after minor modifications; in particular, in the two-qubit case we can explicitly compute that

$$A = -i\sigma_y^1 - F_z^2 + 2F_z = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

admits the diagonalization $A = PDP^{-1}$ with

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -i & i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & .1270 & 7.8730 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -.1270 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -7.8730 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence the matrix A has a nondegenerate spectrum, and, moreover,

$$\tilde{v}_a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} P^*(\psi_{\uparrow\downarrow} - \psi_{\downarrow\uparrow}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (i \ -i \ -1 \ -1)^*$$

has only nonzero entries. The remainder of the proof is identical to that of Lemma 4.3.

Step 2. The proofs of Lemmas 4.5 and 4.6 carry over directly.

Step 3. The proofs of Lemmas 4.7 and 4.9 carry over directly. The following replaces Lemma 4.8. We denote by $U_1(\rho) = 1 - \text{Tr}(i[\sigma_y^1, \rho]\rho_a)$, by $U_2(\rho) = 1 - \text{Tr}(i[\sigma_y^2, \rho]\rho_a)$, and by $\varphi_t(\rho, U_1, U_2)$ the associated solution of (5.1).

LEMMA 5.2. *The sample paths of $\varphi_t(\rho, U_1, U_2)$ that never exit the set $\mathcal{S}_{<1-\gamma/2}$ converge in probability to ρ_a as $t \rightarrow \infty$.*

Proof. Consider the Lyapunov function

$$\mathcal{V}(\rho) = 1 - \text{Tr}(\rho\rho_a)^2.$$

It is easily verified that $\mathcal{V}(\rho) \geq 0$ for all $\rho \in \mathcal{S}$ and that $\mathcal{V}(\rho) = 0$ if and only if $\rho = \rho_a$. A straightforward computation gives

$$\mathcal{A}\mathcal{V}(\rho) = -2[(U_1(\rho) - 1)^2 + (U_2(\rho) - 1)^2] \text{Tr}(\rho\rho_a) - 4\eta \text{Tr}(\rho F_z)^2 \text{Tr}(\rho\rho_a)^2 \leq 0,$$

where \mathcal{A} is the weak infinitesimal operator associated to $\varphi_t(\rho, U_1, U_2)$ (here we have used $[F_y, \rho_a] = 0$ in calculating this expression). Now note that all the conditions of Theorem 2.3 are satisfied by virtue of Propositions 3.6 and 3.4. Hence $\varphi_t(\rho, U_1, U_2)$ converges in probability to the largest invariant set contained in $\mathcal{C} = \{\rho \in \mathcal{S} : \mathcal{A}\mathcal{V}(\rho) = 0\}$.

In order to satisfy the condition $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{V}(\rho) = 0$ we must have at least

$$\text{either } \text{Tr}(\rho \rho_a) = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \text{Tr}(\rho F_z) = 0.$$

Let us investigate the largest invariant set contained in $\mathcal{C}' = \{\rho \in \mathcal{S} : \text{Tr}(\rho F_z) = 0\}$. Clearly this invariant set can contain only $\rho \in \mathcal{C}'$ for which $\text{Tr}(\varphi_t(\rho, U_1, U_2) F_z)$ is constant. Using Itô's rule we obtain

$$d \text{Tr}(\rho_t F_z) = - \sum_{j=1}^2 U_j(\rho_t) \text{Tr}(i[\sigma_y^j, \rho_t] F_z) dt + 2\sqrt{\eta} (\text{Tr}(F_z^2 \rho_t) - \text{Tr}(F_z \rho_t)^2) dW_t.$$

Hence in order for $\text{Tr}(\varphi_t(\rho, U_1, U_2) F_z)$ to be constant, we must at least have

$$\text{Tr}(F_z^2 \rho) - \text{Tr}(F_z \rho)^2 = 0,$$

which implies that ρ must be an eigenstate of F_z . The latter can take only one of the following forms: either $\rho = \psi_{\uparrow\uparrow} \psi_{\uparrow\uparrow}^*$ or $\rho = \psi_{\downarrow\downarrow} \psi_{\downarrow\downarrow}^*$, or ρ is any state of the form

$$(5.2) \quad \rho = \alpha \psi_{\uparrow\downarrow} \psi_{\uparrow\downarrow}^* + \beta \psi_{\downarrow\uparrow} \psi_{\downarrow\uparrow}^* + \beta^* \psi_{\downarrow\uparrow} \psi_{\uparrow\downarrow}^* + (1 - \alpha) \psi_{\downarrow\uparrow} \psi_{\downarrow\uparrow}^*.$$

Let us investigate in particular the latter case. Note that any density matrix of the form (5.2) satisfies $F_z \rho = \rho F_z = 0$. Suppose that (5.1) with $u_1 = U_1$, $u_2 = U_2$ leaves the set (5.2) invariant; then the solution at time t of

$$(5.3) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \rho_t = -i[F_y, \rho_t]$$

must coincide with $\varphi_t(\rho, U_1, U_2)$ when ρ is of the form (5.2), and in particular (5.3) must leave the set (5.2) invariant (here we have used that $U_1(\rho) = U_2(\rho) = 1$ for ρ of the form (5.2)). We claim that this is only the case if $\rho = \rho_a$, which implies that of all states of the form (5.2) only ρ_a is in fact invariant. To see this, note that by Lemma 3.1 we can write any ρ of the form (5.2) as a convex combination $\sum_i \lambda_i \psi^i \psi^{i*}$ of unit vectors $\psi^i \in \text{span}\{\psi_{\uparrow\downarrow}, \psi_{\downarrow\uparrow}\}$. Thus the solution of (5.3) at time t is given by $\sum_i \lambda_i \psi_t^i \psi_t^{i*}$ with

$$\frac{d}{dt} \psi_t^i = -i F_y \psi_t^i, \quad \psi_0^i = \psi^i.$$

But $F_y \psi^i \notin \text{span}\{\psi_{\uparrow\downarrow}, \psi_{\downarrow\uparrow}\}$ unless $\psi^i \propto \psi_{\uparrow\downarrow} - \psi_{\downarrow\uparrow}$, which implies the assertion.

From the discussion above it is evident that the largest invariant set contained in \mathcal{C} must be contained inside the set $\{\rho_a\} \cup \mathcal{S}_1$. But then the paths that never exit $\mathcal{S}_{<1-\gamma/2}$ must converge in probability to ρ_a . Thus the lemma is proved. \square

Step 4. The remainder of the proof of Theorem 5.1 carries over directly.

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